

52. *CARIAMA BURMEISTERI*, Hartl.

Dicholophus burmeisteri, Hartl. P. Z. S. 1860, p. 335; Burm. La Plata-Reise, ii. p. 506.

♀, Tucuman, 1st June. "Iris light brown; beak, legs, and feet black."

A not uncommon bird in this district, according to Dr. Burmeister, who found it at La Rioja, Catamarca, and Tucuman.

53. *CRYPTURUS TATAUPA* (Temm.).

♀, Salta, 28th June. "Iris chocolate; beak blood-red; legs and feet pale purple."

Not noticed by Dr. Burmeister in this region.

54. *NOTHURA CINERASCENS*, Burm.

Nothura cinerascens, Burm. J. f. Orn. 1860, p. 350; La Plata-Reise, ii. p. 498.

Nothoprocta cinerascens, Cab. J. f. Orn. 1878, p. 198.

Tucuman, 3rd June. "Iris orange-red; beak slate, under mandible and legs light slate."

A species discovered by Dr. Burmeister at Cordova (where Dr. Döring also found it) and Tucuman, to which Durnford's specimen undoubtedly belongs. We have other specimens from the neighbourhood of Mendoza, showing that the bird has a considerable range in this region.

XXXVI.—*On an apparently new Species of Pigeon of the Genus Otidiphaps from Southern New Guinea.* By OSBERT SALVIN and F. DUCANE GODMAN.

(Plate XI.)

OTIDIPHAPS REGALIS, sp. n. (Plate XI.)

Supra-læte castanea, purpureo sub certa luce tincta; alis extus pure castaneis; dorso postico et supracaudalibus intense viridibus, cauda paulo nigricantiore; capite toto nigro, torque cervicali æneo nitente, macula nuchali grisea; subtus læte purpurea, abdomine viridi lavato; rostro ruberrimo, pedibus carneo-rubris: long. tota 18 poll. angl., alæ 7·3, caudæ rectr. ext. 3·4, rectr. med. 6·5, rostri a rictu 1·3, tarsi 2·5, dig. med. cum ungue 2·0.

Hab. in montibus "Owen Stanley" dictis, Novæ Guineæ meridionalis (*Goldie*).

Obs. *O. nobili* certè affinis, sed cristâ elongatâ nullâ, torque cervicali æneo, maculâ nuchali griseâ nec æneo-viridi, dorso postico viridi nec purpureo, et caudâ minus elongatâ primo visu distinguenda.

A few weeks ago we had the pleasure of receiving from Mr. Andrew Goldie a box containing a collection of bird-skins, made by this now well-known naturalist in the neighbourhood of Port Moresby, on the southern coast of New Guinea. Mr. Goldie's collecting-ground extended inland to a distance of thirty miles from the coast towards the Owen Stanley range of mountains, which here forms the backbone, as it were, of New Guinea, and runs in a south-easterly direction to the extremity of the island. We have not yet been able to have the whole collection critically examined, but we do not hesitate to describe this magnificent Pigeon, which, so far as we are aware, has not previously been seen in Europe.

In form it exactly corresponds with the only hitherto known member of the genus, *Otidiphaps nobilis*, a bird described by Mr. Gould ten years ago, and figured by him in the 23rd part of his 'Birds of Asia.' The latter species is an inhabitant of the north-western portion of New Guinea*, a few specimens being sometimes included in collections formed in the Arfak mountains, and is now a fairly well-known bird. The present species differs from *O. nobilis* in many marked details, which we have noticed above, and which are displayed in the accompanying figure. This should be compared with Mr. Gould's plate, when the differences between the two birds will be manifest.

Besides the birds sent us by Mr. Goldie, we have also received from him a large collection of Diurnal Lepidoptera from the same districts where he obtained this new *Otidiphaps*. Amongst these are several species not previously known to us, showing that, in spite of the comparatively disappointing fauna of the low coast of Southern New

* Cf. Salvadori, Ann. Mus. Genov. ix. p. 207.

Guinea, the higher mountains of the interior offer a field of brilliant promise, where, as in the case of this *Otidiphaps* and in other species of birds which will occur to the recollection of those who have studied Papuan ornithology, a whole series of forms differing from but allied to the wonderful species of the Arfak mountains may yet be discovered.

Mr. Goldie sends no notes on the habits of *Otidiphaps regalis*, which is to be regretted; he merely states that he obtained it in 1879 in the Owen Stanley range, thirty miles inland from Port Moresby.

XXXVII.—Notices of recent Ornithological Publications.

[Continued from p. 245.]

47. Barboza du Bocage on the Fauna of West Africa.

[Subsidios para a Fauna das possessões portuguezas d'Africa occidental. Por J. V. Barboza du Bocage. Jorn. Scien. Math. Phys. e Nat. Lisboa, no. xxvi. 1879.]

An account is here given of collections (1) from the Island of Thomé, made by Sr. Custodio de Borja, in which 8 species of birds are enumerated; (2) from Angola, between Bihé and Cassange, made by Srs. Capello and Ivens, which contained examples of 27 species. In the latter a new Bush-Shrike, *Fiscus capelli*, is described next to *F. collaris*.

48. Barboza du Bocage on Birds from West Africa.

[Aves das possessões portuguezas d'Africa occidental. Por J. V. Barboza du Bocage. (Decimottava Lista.) Jorn. Scien. Math. Phys. e Nat. Lisboa, no. xxvi. 1879.]

Prof. Barboza's eighteenth contribution to this subject enumerates 17 birds, of which examples have recently been transmitted by the indefatigable collector Anchieta from the vicinity of Novo Redondo. All are known species, except a *Drymæca*, which is not finally determined.

49. Brewer on the Birds of New England.

[Some Additional Notes upon Birds observed in New England, with the



J. G. Keulemans lith

Hannart sculp

OTIDIPHAPS REGALIS.